

The Caledonian

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH,

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

November 17. 1789.

MR ROBERT DICK, Advocate, Professor of Civil Law, begins a Course of Lectures on JUSTINIAN'S INSTITUTIONS & PANDECTS, Upon the 23d of November inst.

PICTURESQUE SCENERY &c. OF SCOTLAND.

This Work, now carrying on by Subscription, consists of FIRST, VIEWS of the most admired SCENERY.

SECONDLY, VIEWS of the principal Royal Seats, ancient Castles of the Nobility, and of the Ecclesiastical Ruins.

THIRDLY, A large ATLAS OF SCOTLAND, including also the outlines of the most remarkable Events, and the situation of whatever is striking or curious in Nature and in Art.

FOURTHLY, the TOPOGRAPHY and present state of the Kingdom, written from ocular observations in repeated journeys, undertaken particularly with a view to National Government.

To render this work splendid and honourable, as well as useful, the proprietor has engaged, at very liberal prices, several eminent artists in the various branches of drawing, engraving, and finishing in Aqua Tinta, Prints Work, &c. In justice, likewise, to the striking subjects which the country affords, and that genius may not be cramped in the execution, it has been found expedient to extend the scale of the plates to 45 inches by 18. The whole will be printed with large margins, on French Columbian paper, of such substance and quality as shall be best adapted for taking good impressions.

The descriptions will be printed in large quarto, on a new type, and on paper of a fine texture.

In the further arrangement of the work, it is proposed to divide the kingdom into ten districts, and that the views comprehended in each particular district, together with an open and neatly engraved large sheet map of such district, and with topographical and other descriptions, shall be published annually till the whole shall be finished.

The views of the Forth from St Andrew's to Stirling, and of the Clyde and Loch Lomond, have already been taken by Joseph Farrington, R. A. and those of the Tweed and the Teviot, by Charles Carton, jun. Both of these Artists were brought from London for that purpose, and their drawings have already contributed to establish the reputation of the work.

The publication commences with the district of the Forth, with which will be given, besides the views and local descriptions, a General Introduction, and a four-sheet Map of the kingdom. The whole will be ready for delivery towards the close of the year 1790; and it is proposed to publish the districts of the Clyde and of the Tweed, in 1791 and 1792.

The price of each district will be six GUINEAS to subscribers, and proof prints nine guineas; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half upon the publication of the work, which will be announced in the newspaper.

Subscriptions for all, or for either of these three districts, are taken in by John Knox the proprietor; also by Mr Charles Elliot, bookseller, Edinburgh, and Mr George Nicol, book-seller to his Majest. Pall Mall London, who when a copy and a prospectus of the work will be delivered with receipts subjoined.

The Subscribers, whose names it is proposed to annex to the Letter-Press, will be supplied with the first impressions, delivered strictly agreeable to the order of time they were subscriber for.

KELSO STAGE COACH.

THE Proprietors of the KELSO STAGE COACH beg leave to inform the Public, That the above Carriage will only run twice a week during winter, commencing on Monday first. It sets off from George Horlington's, Cross Keys, Kelso, every Monday and Wednesday; and from John Dunbrack's, White Horse, Edinburgh, every Tuesday and Thursday, at eight o'clock morning.—Tickets 10s. d.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, SILVER, PLATED, HARDWARE, AND JAPANNED GOODS.

JOHN ANDREW BRUCE are determined to remove from their Shop, No. 1. North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, therefore a SALE of the WHOLE GOODS, at and below Prime, commenced upon Tuesday the 25th August, and continues till the whole are sold off.

It is only necessary here to say, that the above Stock is New, Fashionable, of the very best Qualities, and in perfect good order, being mostly all bought in within these few months; and this being as complete an assortment as ever was offered to sale in this country, the public will find their interest in purchasing on such advantageous terms as in all probability they may never again have such an opportunity of.

The following are a few particulars:

A great variety gold rings, lockets, and breast-pins, for hair and pearl work, entirely new patterns.

Gold, gilt, & silver watches, Fashionable silver and plated shoe and knee buckles.

Ladies head and steel watch-chains, necklaces, and ear-rings, very elegant.

Ladies and gentlemen's pocket books.

Plated tea and coffee urns, tea pots, caskets, frames, candlesticks, salts, &c.

Silver tea-pots and flats, candlesticks, table & tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, &c. at reduced prices.

Bell London brown & striped tea urns, great choice.

Pot-pourri goods, all kinds, remarkable for the lustre and durability of the Japan.

A number of beautiful tea-trays and waiters.

The highest Prices given for Gold, Silver, and Lace.

Commissions from the Country by Carriers, &c. (which it is required may be particularly described) will be answered in the same manner and terms as if on the spot.

THE TRUSTEES for the Turnpike Roads in the coun-

try of Edinburgh, are to meet in the Old Justiciary Courthouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th of No-

vember next, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to consider of some alterations proposed to be made upon the Breadth of Nicolson's Street, of which a plan and estimates will be laid before the Trustees. Previous to this Meeting, the Trustees of each particular district in the county, are requested to make up a List or Specification of the necessary Cross Roads within their districts respectively, and to lodge the same at the above Meeting, in order that such of them as are approved by the general Meeting, may be inserted in the fede-

rant books of the Trustees, agreeable to the terms of the late

Act of Parliament, respecting the turnpike roads in the coun-

try of Edinburgh.

This day is Published,
By PETER HILL, Edinburgh, & G. KEARSLEY, London,

Price 3s. 6d. stitched in quarto,

THE BRUNONIAD,

A POEM, IN SIX CANTOS.

Audire magnos jam videor duces,
Non indecoro pulvere fordois,
Et cuncta terrarum subiecta
Prætr atrocem animum Brunonis.

HORACE.

Also this day is published by Peter Hill,

1. A Dose for the Doctors, or the Eculapian Labyrinth Explored, price 3s. 6d.

2. Exploratory Odes to a great Duke and a little Lord, by Peter Pindar, Esq. price 2s. 6d.

N.B. Complete Sets of P. Pindar's Works, price 21. 6s. 6d.

3. The New Annual Register for 1787.

4. Dodley's Annual Register for 1787.

5. Biographia Britannica, vol. 4th.

6. Some general Advice to Theatrical Managers, 2s. 6d.

7. Four Pleasant Epistles to four Unpleasant Characters, 2s. 6d.

8. The Royal Astronomer, by Tom Plumb, 2s.

WILLIAM COLQUHOUN,

BACK-ROW, with great respect informs his Friends and the Public, That he still continues to weave all sorts of Damask and Diaper Table Linen, Worsted and Cotton Damask for Bed-furniture, Cotton Dimities, Towellings, Sheetings, Cambries, Lawns, and Plain Linen, in the house at the back of the Infirmary, where his father (late deceased) for upwards of forty years, experienced the favour of the Public in the same line of business. The continuance of the Public favour he will thankfully receive, and endeavour to merit.

Continues to weave Table Linen, with Coats of Arms or Crests, ornamented in an elegant manner, for any Nobleman or Gentleman who honours him with their commissions.

Also sells Damask and Diaper in suits or single cloths, Tea Napkins, Towelling, Sheetings, and Plain Linen.

N.B. A single Table-cloth, Overlay, or a few Napkins done, where a larger quantity is not wanted.

Commissioners from the country will be carefully attended to.

ENGLISH APPLES.

Arrived by the Ceres, from London,

A cargo of APPLES, in good order, and of excellent quality, for the Table or Baking; are selling off in a loft a little to the south of Ellifon's Square, and at the shop of George Cumming, grocer, corner of Hay Street, Potterow.

ENGLISH APPLES & PEARS FOR SALE.

Juice arrived from Kent,

A cargo of Exceeding Fine APPLES, consisting of

Colden Pippins, Lemon Pippins, Golden Remets, Russets, Nonpareils,

ome Medars to be sold reasonable, in J. LEITH'S Warehouse, Timber Builf, Leith.

NEW FRUITS.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Three Sisters, William Mitchell master, a cargo of NEW FRUITS, consisting of Muscatelle Raisins, Bloom Raisins, Jordan Almonds, Valentia Almonds, Sun Raisins, Figs, Lexia Raisins in baskets, Shell Almonds, Lemons, in Cheats and Half-Cheats, Zant Currants, in Casks.

in Boxes. in Casks. in Baskets. in Caskets.

in Caskets. in Caskets. in Caskets.

LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 14.

ST JAMES'S, November 14.

THIS day the Baron de Kutzleben, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassell, had his audience of leave of His Majesty.

To which he was introduced by his Grace the Duke of Leeds, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Doragus, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

WHITEHALL, November 13, 1789.

His Majesty having been pleased to order a writ, setting John William Rose, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq; and Recorder of the City of London aforesaid, to take upon him the itate and degree of a Sergeant at Law, he, this day, appeared at the bar of the Court of Chancery, where his writ being read, the usual oaths were administered to him, and he afterwards went through the other necessary ceremonies in the Court of Common Pleas.

COPENHAGEN, October 31.

Intelligence has been received here from Carlserona, that the whole of the Swedish Fleet had returned to that Port on the 23d instant.

PARIS, November 9.

The National Assembly moved this day from the Archbishop's Palace to the Muege at the Thuileries, which is now ready for their reception.

WAR OFFICE, November 14, 1789.

33rd Regiment of Foot, Major the Earl of Burford is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Charles Hastings, who retires on the half pay of Captain, Brevet-Major William Anstrum, to be Major by purchase, vice the Earl of Burford. Captain William Earle Bulwer, from the half pay of the 63rd regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice William Anstrum.

44th Regiment of Foot, Captain David Ogilvy, from the half-pay of the 23rd regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Richard Timms, who exchanges.

6th (or Royal American) Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant William Colby, from the 67th regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Robert Farmer, removed to the 67th regiment.

67th Regiment of Foot, Captain Robert Farmer, from the 6th regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Daubars Graves, deceased. Lieutenant James O'Hara to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Colby, promoted in the 67th regiment. Ensign John M. Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, vice James O'Hara. John Francis Butler, Gent., to be Ensign, vice John M. Mainwaring.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The affairs of BRABANT draw the attention of all Europe at the present moment. The following Manifesto of the Patriots is just come to our hands. It exhibits the bold and spirited views of the party, and is altogether a curious piece.

The people of Brabant, through the organ of the Ecclesiastical State, and of the Third Order of the three chief cities, in conjunction with many Members of the Noblesse,

To all those who shall see or bear read these presents,

HEALTH.

Finding ourselves under the hard necessity of declaring the Emperor Joseph II. Duke of Lorraine, Brabant, and Limburg, to have forfeited his right of Sovereignty and dominion over the said countries, it is our indispensable duty to exhort and recommend to all in general, and to every one in particular, to concur in the common safety of their country; in consequence, we expressly warn and forbid every one to take part with those who belong to the government of the said late Duke, or with the late Duke himself, under pain of being punished as an enemy to his country.

We, in like manner, know the entering of the public repose and tranquillity, under whatsoever pretext, on pain of being prosecuted, and punished as enemies of the nation.

We exhort all and every citizen, able to bear arms in defence of the liberty of the nation, to send their names to Chiefs, established and known, that instructions may be given them, and they may repair to the place assigned them, and submit themselves to the orders to be given them.

On the other hand, we forbid all crowds and mobs tending to pillage; declaring moreover, that all convicted of pillaging, or attempting to pillage any house, or shop, even belonging to an enemy of the country, shall be punished the same as an enemy to the country.

We declare, that all who shall be convicted of laying any plot or holding discourse tending to favour the despotic plans of the said late Duke, shall be punished rigorously as disturbers of the public tranquillity, and as enemies to the country.

We command and order the present Manifesto to be printed, published, and fixed up in the Province of Brabant, and its dependencies; to the end it may be known, and that no one may pretend ignorance of it. We give it in charge to all those whom it may concern, to observe and cause to be observed, the contents of these presents; for the good and safety of the country requires it.

And as the Great Seal of the States is seized by force, by the said former Duke of Brabant, and as we have authorized, by our Manifesto of this day, our Agent-Plenipotentiary to make use of the Seal of his Arms, in lieu of the Seal of the States, until it be in our power, we have furnished the said Seal.

Done at Hoogstraten, in Brabant, October 24, 1789.

(Signed) H. C. N. VAN DER NOOT.

Audi Alteram Partem!

BRUSSELS GAZETTE, November 8.

" Government is daily receiving from the municipalities of the different provinces of the Low Countries. These addresses vie with each other in expressing the horror inspired by the execrable manifester, which the self-created Agent of the people of Brabant, Henry Vander Noort, has dispersed with profusion through the country; and, though foreign prints have heaped together a tissue of the most extravagant stories concerning the pretended conquests of the patriotic herd gathered together by that traitor, such efficacious measures are taken, that this detestable conspiracy will soon be dissipate, and order restored.

" The most odious part in the history of this plot is, that it was chiefly brewed among the Priests, that the Ministers of Peace should carry arms, and exhort the people to take them against the Lord's Anointed; and that those impudent blasphemers against Heaven, by promising their protection to their horribile crimes, and varnish over the most ordinary events with the name of Miracles! It is with regret that we are thus forced to unmask these horrors, in order to warn the public against this abominable seduction."

MADE, November 8.

M. Schraut, the Emperor's Charge d'Affairs, having written on the 29th of last month to M. Fagel, Secretary to the States-General, to demand the en-

largement of M. Crampen, Chancellor of Brabant, in case he should be brought by the patriots to the territories of the Republic;—their High Mightinesses immediately passed a resolution, to order all their Governors, Commanders, and Officers, to inform themselves if M. Crampen be on the territories of the Republic, and in that case to procure his liberty.—They also gave orders to Lieutenant Prossard, of Berg-op-Zoom, to seize the Imperial Guardship, which the malcontents had brought there from the fort of Lillo.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.

The operations of the Patriotic insurgents have been directed towards Flanders. The necessity of defending that opulent and vulnerable province, and the fear, that the view of an army of citizens, victorious in the cause of freedom, might too powerfully awaken the flame of liberty, which had been smothered, but not extinguished, in the bosom of the Flemings, determined the Government to strain the utmost nerve of its power. A thousand men were detached from the garrison of Brussels, an equal number from that of Ghent, and proportionally smaller bodies from Louvain and Malines.

At Ghent, by a *pious fraud*, the Government was lulled into a security which induced them to leave the city guarded only by 200 soldiers. That portion of the inhabitants, who by interest or compulsion, were Imperialists, approved themselves in sentiment and duty to the Flemings:—They formed themselves into an associated Volunteer Corps, and proffered their service to protect the Town in the absence of that part of the garrison who were to be detached. That offer was accepted, and the detachment was, agreeable to Dalton's orders, formed. Their detachments were destined to reinforce the army of Lieutenant-General Baron Dahrberg, who, after being wounded between Campine and Diest, had posted himself on the North of the Scheldt, near the banks of the river, about half way between Ghent and Antwerp. The reputation of the regular troops, and the number of Imperialists in the Netherlands, were every day dwindling. It became then indispensable, by some decisive stroke, to establish the glory of their arms, to confirm and animate the languid fidelity of their adherents.

On Friday the 6th, not far distant from Tamme, the villa of the ill-fated Crampen, Dahrberg's army recognized the advanced guard of the Brabanders. A variety of petty skirmishes took place between detached parties, in which, though the event was various, the fortune of the Patriotic arms on the whole prevailed. In these languid and ignoble conflicts, where victory exhausts the strength without adding to the power or glory of the conqueror, was the early part of the day consumed.

Towards evening, a general action commenced. The situation of the Patriots was commanding and advantageous. It had been selected by Malibois, whose military talents are well known to Europe.

The conduct of Dahrberg, too, is said to have been gallant and masterly. The conflict was long and bloody. The defection of the French and Flemish troops in the Imperial army, corresponded to our predictions. The Germans alone, goaded by the pride of discipline, disdained to yield an easy victory to those whom they contemned as undisciplined and unfather-like vagabonds. The force of number, and the native valour that is inspired by indignation and ferocity, at length prevailed over the mechanical courage of these mercenaries. They were routed with great slaughter. Of their precious loss, or of that of the Patriots, it is yet impossible to give an accurate account. The exaggeration of the victors, and the shame of the conquered, are equally active in involving it in darkness. The noise of triumph, and the cries and lamentation, silence causing to fabricate or distorted details, it is more safe to judge of the victory by those consequences, that are of public notoriety.

The Imperial army retreated in the greatest confusion across the Scheldt, towards the side of Alost and Brussels. Dahrberg was not with them. Some reports state, that he fell in the action—others, that he was made prisoner by those who merit the praise as much as they have assumed the name of patriots. The second in command is thus either killed or taken—the third superseeded for improvidence and temerity, and Dalton remains in no very enviable predicament.

The cannonading on the day of this memorable and perhaps decisive engagement, was distinctly heard in this city. It is more easy to conceive than to express the anxiety and consternation with which the Ministers of Deloitte and the Friends of Freedom equally expected the event that was to decide their fate. The capital of the Netherlands presented a picture worthy of being defined by the great historian—*Dicit ille, modo Ploratus inquit modo per Silencium vastus.* While this mixture of hopes and fears agitated the people of Brussels, the patriots were proceeding with vigour and system to improve their victory.

They dispatched a body under Count Vander Noort, chief of the family from which the illustrious patriot of the name is descended, to take possession of Tielmoat and St. Nicholas. The main body proceeded towards Ghent, where they arrived on Sunday morning about ten o'clock. The gates of the capital of Flanders were immediately thrown open by the Associated Burghers, to whom the cedulity of the Imperial Government had entreated the city. The Flemings gloried in the wife and virtuous daughters by which they had infused to their con-patriots a bloodless conquest at Ghent. The wretched remnant of the Imperial garrison were without resistance made prisoners.

The first care of the conquerors, was that the dungeon should dispense all the sufferings in the cause of France, is without the smallest degree of foundation.

The post of Master of the Horse to the Queen, certainly lays between three of the Bedchamber Lords; though no appointment had been signed on Saturday evening last.

The Marquis of Stafford and the Marquis of Bath, are ardently engaged to *fatten down* Lord Thurlow.

The two Chancellors met on Thursday in the Court of Exchequer to nominate the Sheriffs, but not like the two Kings of Brentford, smelling to the same nose. Mr Pitt looked a *ghastly pale*, while the inflexible *Lavater* of the Chancellor met it with a proper *bauteur*. The parties then turned their *promis partis* to each other, and retired without further ceremony!

There are two Deputies from the Patriots of Brabant now in London; and a like number are on embassy to Sweden and Prussia. The gentlemen delegated to the British Court are the Prince de Ligne, and Comte de Rhodes.

The Prince de Ligne above-mentioned, is second son to the Prince de Ligne, who distinguished himself at Belgrade. That the son should differ from the father in respecting the politics of the Emperor, is not surprising, as all the young men of spirit on the Continent unite on the side of the Patriots!

A report of a very extraordinary nature prevails in this city. It is said, that the Imperialists have been totally routed with prodigious slaughter, and the town and citadel of Belgrade taken by the Turks!

What will not a little add to the interest of the English in that report is, that the glory of the victory is in a great degree attributed to the conduct and gallantry of Colonel Fullerton.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

In the confusion which reigns in every part of Brabant, the studied concealment, on the part of those

persons attached to the Emperor's government, of every material fact which occurs, and the little dependence which can be placed on the correspondence from the patriotic army, make it extremely difficult to ascertain the truth of what is passing in Flanders.

These general circumstances, however, appear certain—that the Patriots are in greater numbers and strength than could be imagined;—that they are privately armed with ammunition and money, probably from the States of Holland, who have shown them great protection;—and, that the business of action is for the present suspended, in the expectation of the speedy arrival of a large body of Prussian troops at Liege, who will then be so near, as to give them effectual assistance, if the event should make it necessary. At the same time, the letters from Holland, by the mail of Friday, due last Monday, positively assure us, that 4000 Prussians have actually marched from Cleves, who are to make their route through the States of Holland, permission having been first asked for that purpose.

The following is the King of Prussia's declaration for the reasons of the march of these troops towards Liege, dated the 27th of October, and published by authority:

" The King having ordered General De Schlieffen, Governor of the town of Wessel, to hold himself in readiness to march with a body of troops towards Liege, and as the cause of it may be misrepresented, his Majesty thinks proper to give his reason:

" The troubles which have arisen in the country of Liege, and the mandate of the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar, which was the consequence of them, are well known. It therefore belongs to the King, as one of the Directors of the Circle of Westphalia, to interfere, and restore tranquillity. His Majesty at that time taking no other part in this difference, and not being interested in favour of either party, wished and still wishes to conciliate them by a mutual accommodation. General de Schlieffen is expressly charged with this commission, in conjunction with the King's directing Minister; but, as the turbulent state of the country and the capital gives reason to fear, that those Ministers lately appointed will be exposed to equal disgrace, as those were whom his Majesty had before commissioned, he thinks proper to protect his Plenipotentiaries, and shelter them from similar insults.

" His Majesty does not send troops to make the capital responsible for the want of respect shewn by some misguided people, and a disgraceful populace; his magnanimity will not permit him to consider the effect of chance for premeditated design. His wish is not to offend, but to restore tranquillity. He has given the most strict orders to his General, not to suffer any person to be molested, nor to employ the force of arms but against those who shall dare to oppose him.

" For the rest, the march of the Prussian troops has not the least reference to the disorders in the neighbouring Low Countries. His General will neither support nor molest the Brabantine emigrants, either in the country of Liege, or elsewhere. Whoever imagines that these orders respect the affairs of a neighbouring kingdom, is deceived;—the King has no other object, but, in a constitutional manner, to fulfil his duty as a Director of a Circle of the Empire, in consequence of the existing troubles."

LONDON.

NOVEMBER 16.

Friday morning the King dispatched one of his messengers in waiting with a message to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Brightwellton, Friday with the Bishop of Winchester, at his house on the Steine.

The Prince proposes to stay at Brighton a fortnight at least, if the weather proves favourable.

Dr. Gisborne, and Sir L. Pepys, go to Windsor weekly; but they are merely honorary visitors.

The person who was lately forbidden the Levee, and who has so much attracted the public curiosity, is a Captain M. natural brother to a Great Personage, and a strong resemblance to a Royal Duke.

His misfortunes have somewhat deranged his intellects, and he has lately rendered himself very troublesome to the King.

He was imprisoned for a debt some time ago in a loathsome part of Windsor Castle, and was about to be removed by a writ of *Habeas*, to a more comfortable situation, when the debt was paid by an unknown person.

He being thus enlarged, the Secretary of State, aware of the consequences which would result from a turbulent character, has very properly prohibited his appearance at Court.

Anecdote of a Prince.—On being asked by a Nobleman, why he had such an objection to shoe-strings, his Royal Highness replied in these epigrammatic words:—“In the first place, I dislike them; for they look effeminate, are neither genteel or becoming, but give a certain air of meanness to the foot, which should be avoided. In the next place, I do not wear them; for it shall never be said of me, that any whim of mine has been instrumental in bringing the hard-labouring mechanic to ruin!”

Mr. Fitzherbert, Ambassador at the Hague, took leave of the States General and the Stadholder's Court, on Monday last, and is now daily expected in town, to receive instructions and credentials previous to his going to Spain.

The report of Earl Gower going as Ambassador to France, is without the smallest degree of foundation.

The post of Master of the Horse to the Queen, certainly lays between three of the Bedchamber Lords; though no appointment had been signed on Saturday evening last.

The Marquis of Stafford and the Marquis of Bath, are ardently engaged to *fatten down* Lord Thurlow.

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more than a rigid adherence to the conditions of the peace, no consequence can possibly arise to involve the country in war, or even occasion a remonstrance to the French Court.

The convicts which were landed at Newfoundland, are to the number of one hundred and fourteen, among whom are only twelve women. The appearance of this formidable body of gigantic ruffians, confectioned, for they neither could infer whence they came, or how they got on shore.

This desperate phalanx are now on their way to England in Admiral Milbank's Squadron; and the master of the transport who thus put them on shore, will be severely proceeded against; his contract with the Government of Ireland, was, to convey them to the United States of America.

Yesterday arrived at Plymouth, the Salisbury man of war, of 50 guns, commanded by Vice-Admiral Milbank, and the Rose frigate, from Newfoundland.

We have been favoured by a friend with the following extract of a letter from Grenada, by the 1st West India packet:

" A Mr C——, is just arrived here from Manicoco, where he left the white inhabitants

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wife to involve
remonstrance
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er.

from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power. The Chair was filled by the Right Hon. Thomas Elder, Lord Provost of this City. His Lordship was supported on the right hand, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun; and, on the left, by the Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, and the evening was concluded with the utmost good humour and hilarity.

The University of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Right Hon. Lord Napier, and the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasury of the Navy.

This day, after the Court of Session rose, the High Court of Judiciary met for the purpose of receiving the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General. After their commissions were read, these Gentlemen took the usual oaths to Government, and their commissions were ordered to be recorded in the books of adjourned.

A correspondent observes, that few parents have the happiness to see their sons on the Beach. The present is perhaps the only instance of a father seeing his son Lord President of the Court of Session.

There is another pretty singular case:—When Sir Thomas Hope was Lord Advocate, he pleaded before three sons Lords of Session.

For sometime past, the weather here has been extremely bad; and, we are sorry to add, very dismal accounts have also been received from various parts of the country. In some places, the corns are yet to cut down; in others, the rains have been so incessant and heavy, that, where they have undergone the operation of the scythe, they are so thoroughly drenched with water as not to be in a situation of being brought into the barn-yard, and many farmers, it is feared, will suffer great loss.

Since Sunday last, a great deluge of rain has fallen here, mostly during the night-time, particularly on Wednesday night, last night, and this morning.

The Star, Ritchie, was well in Yarmouth Roads the 13th inst.

The Diana, Campbell, from London, arrived in Leith Roads this morning.

The Leith Packet, Thomson, arrived in Yarmouth Roads, all well, on Saturday last, with the wind at S. S. W. where they will remain till the wind turns northerly.

The Navigator, Robson, is arrived at Rotterdam, from Clyde.

The Columbus, Donaldson, from Virginia to Rotterdam, is put into Coves, with the loss of her main-mast and every thing on deck. The mate and one of the hands were washed over-board.

Monday, Mr. Campbell of Shawfield was unanimously elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Friday last, Dr Alexander MacLachlan was unanimously elected Ordinary Member of the Glasgow Chemical Society.

From the active and indefatigable exertion of Mr Parker, who is now superintending the business of the New Riding School himself, we hope very soon to have our long expectation gratified, in seeing it open. The work is now going on with every expedition possible, and does great credit to Mr Inglis the builder, as it most certainly excels any building of the kind in Britain.

Mr Callendar of Crichton, who is a candidate for the Aberdeen district of burghs, was in that town last week, and gave an elegant entertainment in Wilkie's on Wednesday, where were present the Magistrates and Council, Clergy, Corporations, and a numerous company of the inhabitants. Mr Callendar gave one hundred guineas to the Infirmary, and the same sum to the Poor's Hospital.

The following occurrence, as constituting an important era in the history of our pristine friends, is very obligingly communicated by a correspondent.

The Bishops and Clergy of the Scotch Episcopal church, who had not met in general convention for a century before, assembled at Laurencekirk to the number of near fifty, on Wednesday last. The meeting for the purposes of deliberation was held in the elegant public library room built by Lord Gardenston for the entertainment of travellers. There the venerable fathers, and worthy parsons, had an opportunity of meeting each other, unmolested, after a long lapse of time, under the protection of that mild government, to which, it is well known, they are as strongly attached as any subjects in the British dominions.

The gentlemen who attended this convention were from every district of the country, from Edinburgh to Inverness, including the west Highlands. At the head of 30,000 people, the bustle of the church engrossed their attention for two days. Central, tranquil, and well accommodated, no place could be better chosen for a convocation of the clergy than this village; and it is certainly a circumstance, when it comes to his knowledge, which must be highly pleasing to that friend of mankind, the worthy founder of the village of Laurencekirk. The opinion these gentlemen have of this, cannot be better expressed than in the following extract from their minutes, recorded in the Library Album.

"The first general convention of the Scotch Episcopal Church which has been held since 1583, having met at Laurencekirk on the 11th of November 1789, and having found their accommodation in Cream's Inn so entirely to their satisfaction, that they doubt if they could have had its equal any where else in Scotland, unanimously voted their thanks to the Lord of the manor, and desired this "extract to be inserted in the Library Album, as a testimony of the esteem they entertain of his Lordship's public spirit, and patriotic virtues."

A great deal of vague conjecture has of late appeared in the London papers, concerning the country which gave birth to Marshal Loudoun's predecessors. It is more than probable, Douglas's Peerage contains the most authentic account of the matter any that has yet appeared in the public papers. In former times, every younger son of an ancient and honourable family, who went from Scotland to foreign countries, assumed the surname of the hereditary title of the family to which he belonged, instead of his own proper name. Of this many instances might be given, were it necessary. Mr Douglas, in his Peerage, after giving an account of the rise and descent of the family of Loudoun, when he comes to the head of it, has the following article:

"Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, High Sheriff of Ayr, who got charters under the Great Seal of many lands, between 1552 and 1568.—He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had two sons, and seven daughters.

"1. Sir Hugh, afterwards Lord Loudoun.

"2. Matthew, who being a man of a military genius, inclined to push his fortune in foreign countries, and signalised himself in the German wars. He settled in Livonia, and assumed the surname of Loudoun, from the hereditary title of the noble family from whence he sprung; and of him Marshall Count Loudoun, now one of the chief commanders of the Imperial army in Germany, is lineaally descended."

Mr Douglas's Peerage was published in the year 1764, and the Marshal Loudoun mentioned in the above quotation is the same who now commands the armies of his Imperial Majesty.

On Thursday last, about ten o'clock at night, owing to the carelessness of a servant hanging clothes to dry on a screen, a fire broke out in a house of Dr Gordon in Belmont-street, Aberdeen; but by the activity of the Doctor and some friends who were present, the fire was happily got under, without causing any material damage. It is to be hoped the public will take warning, and use every precaution to prevent the consequences of fire, as the most terrible devastation is frequently made by that dreadful element.

A correspondent from Donside informs us, that in the year 1774, which was the wettest season most people remember, when it rained almost every day, and it was said the clouds were grown old, and could no longer contain the rain—in that season, though the river Don often filled the banks, it overflowed the haughs only eight times from the feed time to the end of harvest—but in this season 1789, besides filling the banks, the Don has eleven times overflowed the haughs during the harvest, between the 1st of September and the 9th of November. The last flood carried down a great quantity of corns.

Last week, died at the Justice-port, Aberdeen, an old woman, widow of a soldier, who had long lived in circumstances seemingly indigent. On searching an old pair of drawers in her apartment, there was found fifty pounds in Aberdeen bank-notes, and specific to the amount of six or eight pounds.

There is now in a gentleman's garden in Buchan, a pearmain apple-tree in full blossom; also, a moose bud full of roses.

There was a letter a few days ago, in the post-office window of Whitehaven, with this curious direction:—"Whitehaven in England, and to the care of Andrew Dunkin living in Rosemary Lane."—It had the Caledonian post mark.

This summer, at a Gentleman's house in Fife, a favourite large hen was noticed daily to drop, and at last died. Curiosity led the people of the house to have her opened; they found in her four or five eggs, of a full size, and in each of the eggs a well formed chicken. However singular this phenomenon, it may be depended on as a fact.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in Edinburgh, dated Nov. 1.

You will no doubt have heard accounts of fresh disturbances, which, as usual, are greatly exaggerated in your newspapers. You may, however, be under no uneasiness whatever, as they were of so trifling a nature, that they never caused us a moment's inquietude. The militia have completely got the better of the mob; and as they are ordered to fire in case of any insurrection, I am convinced there is nothing farther to be feared from them. Paris is now completely quiet; and I fear no probability of its tranquillity being again disturbed. Every thing bears the appearance of the quick re-establishment of public credit and confidence."

DUMFRIES.—Nov. 17.

THE DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY'S BALL.

Last night, his Grace the Duke of Queensberry gave an elegant ball and supper here. The invitations were not confined to Dumfries, but extended to all the principal families in the neighbourhood.—The polite attention and civility which his Grace had shewn to all his acquaintance, during his stay in this part of the country, had excited a peculiar anxiety in them to pay their respects to him on this occasion. The consequence was, that the ball was attended by as numerous and brilliant a company as ever met in this place. The dancing commenced at twelve. His Grace's attentions were extremely pleasing to the company; and the whole was conducted with such propriety and elegance, as to give the highest satisfaction to every person present.

A few days ago, Sir James Riddell, Bart. of Addnamachan, on his way through this place, hearing that there was still a deficiency of funds to complete the Lunatic Asylum, now building as a wing to our Infirmary, very generously, without so much as having been applied to, ordered Mr. Aikin, jun. his agent here, to pay 10 l. Sterling, towards that humane government, to which, it is well known, they are as strongly attached as any subjects in the British dominions. The gentlemen who attended this convention were from every district of the country, from Edinburgh to Inverness, including the west Highlands. At the head of 30,000 people, the bustle of the church engrossed their attention for two days. Central, tranquil, and well accommodated, no place could be better chosen for a convocation of the clergy than this village; and it is certainly a circumstance, when it comes to his knowledge, which must be highly pleasing to that friend of mankind, the worthy founder of the village of Laurencekirk. The opinion these gentlemen have of this, cannot be better expressed than in the following extract from their minutes, recorded in the Library Album.

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very considerable part of the growing tobacco, twenty miles from the rivers, was killed; then the Mercury was at 33° to a northern exposure in the open air. This morning it stood at 27°, and every tender vegetable in the gardens here is destroyed."

SCOTS STARS.

The following is an exact copy of the paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, respecting the produce of the Scots stamps, pursuant to an order of the Hon. House of Commons, dated 19th June 1789, in consequence of a motion made by Sir John Sinclair, first.

The gross and nett produce of the stamps in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for one year to the 1st of August, 1788:

Gross Produce. Nett Produce.
1788 L. 73,377 : 13 : 10. — £. 65,843 : 7 : 0

J. LLOYD, Pro Comptroller.

Stamp Office, June 24. 1789.

To the Prince of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I PERUSED, with much pleasure and satisfaction, the Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of procuring a speedy establishment of a Stamp-Office for Scotland; a measure which, in my humble opinion, ought to be supported by all the Counties and Boroughs in Scotland, by calling meetings in order to form similar resolutions.

I am also much pleased with Sir John Sinclair's letter to the Chamber upon this important subject, which ought to be attentively considered by every well-wisher to his country, as it contains facts in which Scotland is deeply interested. One circumstance which Sir John takes notice of is, the expence charged for managing and collecting the stamp-dues in Scotland, which amounts to no less a sum than EIGHT THOUSAND AND THIRTY-TWO POUNDS SIX SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE STERLING: a most enormous sum indeed! Yet I can, in some measure, account for it. Every country distributor of stamps, it is said, has an allowance of 10 l. per cent. for collecting; and I am told, that a west-country distributor draws of poundage no less a sum than twelve hundred pounds sterling annually, which would go far to defray the expence of the proposed establishment. Ten pounds per cent. for the trouble of collecting is a most extravagant allowance, when it is considered, that the Clerks of the Peace for the different counties in Scotland are at the whole trouble of issuing the stamps, and collecting the money for the county or ale licences, which will amount to upwards of 10,000 l. sterling, for which sum the distributors of stamps in the different districts receive their 10 l. per cent. of poundage, which is 1000 l. sterling per annum; Many other abuses may be pointed out in managing this branch of the revenue, which would, in a great measure, be corrected, if there was a Stamp-Office established in Scotland, which is the sincere wish of

N. B.

EXTempore.

On seeing the COUNTESS OF GLASSWELL'S Pictures, done by COSWAY.

WHEN PARIS gaz'd on charms divine,

The Prize his thoughts divided;

But had seen a form like THINE,

At once he had decided.

C.

John Scott of Castle-court, Birch-in-Jane, London, ship and insurance broker.—Isaac Bradman of white Hart-yard, Drury-lane, in the county of Middlesex, cheesemonger.—Thomas Butterly of Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, oil and colourman, (partner with John Stephens, of the same place, oil and colourman.)—Michael Jenkins of Red Lion-street, Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, mariner and merchant.—Maitland Maitland, late of the Minerva East Indian, dealer, but now of Upper Clapton, in the county of Middlesex.—Robert Taylor of Denmark-street, in the parish of St Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, cabinet-maker.—Thomas Varley of Linlithgow, in the parish of Almondbury, in the county of York, merchant.—John Stride, late of the Dublin East Indian, but now of Millpond-street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, mariner.—George Finmore, late master of the ship London, mariner, but now a prisoner in the county goal of Surrey.—Charles Smallwood of Bristol Hotwells, banker.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Nov. 16. Mally Lowrie, from Bourdeaux, wine and brandy. Lovely Mary, Gordon, from London, goods. Jemima, Denoon, from ditto, ditto.

17. Elizabeth, Laurence, from Argos, wheat.

Elizabeth, Brown, from Wilbeach, ditto.

Little Mary, Adams, from Sunderland, whitening.

John, Robertson, from Alemouth, barley and wheat.

Six Brothers, Stewart, from Archangel, goods.

God intent, Carter, from Stockton, cheese, oats, and wheat.

18. Margaret, Turcan, from Perth, wheat.

Peggy, Christie, from Hull, goods.

Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, malt.

Ann's Increase, Crrieve, from North Berwick, wheat.

Mary, Duncan, from Sunderland, coals.

Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, goods and malt.

19. Hester Cattle, Dunbar, from Rigby, goods.

Friends, Sinclair, from Portobello, ballast.

Diana, Campbell, from London, goods.

Few sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Ann and Margaret, Sharp, for Alloa, ditto.

Provost, Bruce, for Fife-shire, ditto.

Elliot, Davison, for Hull, ditto.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

Nov. 12. Indulry, Easton, from Cromond, with rod iron.

Archibald, Allen, from Peterburgh, with sundries.

13. Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with goods.

Ann, Ross, from Leith for Glasgow, with sundries.

Jean, Ferrier, from ditto for ditto, with ditto.

17. Lady Eleanor, Wilson, from Lynn, with barley, &c.

Catherine and Mary, Muirhead, from Alemouth.

Jean and May, Neilson, from ditto, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

Nov. 10. Active, Wyburn, from North Carolina, goods.

Betty, McDonel, from Grenada, sugar

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

AT a Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Town-Council of Edinburgh, with the Principal and several of the Professors, as deputies from the University, and Robert Adam, Esq; of London, architect, holden within the Goldsmith's Hall, upon the 20th of October last; and at another meeting on the 23d of the same month, at which the Right Honourable Henry Dundas was present, the following Resolutions, among others, were agreed to, viz.

RESOLVED,

That New Buildings for the University within the City of Edinburgh, shall be begun to be erected with all convenient speed, conformably to a Plan and Elevation prepared by the said Robert Adam, which has met with general approbation.

RESOLVED,

That the foundation-stone shall be laid at the north-east corner of the intended new buildings for the University, upon Monday the 16th of November 1789, at twelve o'clock noon.

In respect the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh are unable to carry this long wished-for and necessary work into execution, and that many generous and disinterested persons have signified their intention to contribute to the carrying on such an useful design, which seems to be the earnest desire of the Public.

RESOLVED,

That Subscription-papers be issued, and that the money thereby to be raised shall be applied in rebuilding the said University, according to the foreaid Plan, by the appointment and under the inspection of the Noblemen and Gentlemen mentioned in the said subscription-paper, of which the terms follows:

" WHEREAS the BUILDINGS in the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH are extremely mean and inconvenient, some of them in a very ruinous condition, and all of them unsuitable to the flourishing state of that Seminary of Learning, in which not only a great part of the Youth of Scotland, but many Students from different places in the British dominions, as well as from Foreign countries, are educated; and whereas a PLAN for building a NEW UNIVERSITY has been prepared by ROBERT ADAM, Esq; of London, Architect, which has met with general approbation: We Subscribers being sensible, that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, are unable to carry this plan into execution, do therefore oblige ourselves to pay in Edinburgh, to one of the public Banks; or to one of the private Banking Houses there; or in London to Messrs. Robert, Henry, George, Andrew, B. Drummond, and Company, Charing-cross; to Thomas Coutts and Company, in the Strand; or to the Honourable Thomas Harley, Cameron, and Son, in the city; the sums annexed to our respective subscriptions, to be employed in rebuilding the University according to the aforesaid plan, upon condition that the money thus raised shall be applied to that purpose, by the appointment and under the inspection, of the following persons: viz.—the Lord Provost, the First Bailie, the Dean of Guild, the Treasurer, and the Convener of the Trades of the city of Edinburgh, for the time being; Thomas Elder, Esq; of Forneth, the present Lord Provost; the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; the Lord Justice General; the Lord President of the Court of Session; the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; the Lord Advocate; the Lord Clerk Register; the Lord Justice Clerk; the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland; the Law-Advocate and Solicitor of Advocates; the Keeper of his Majesty's Signet; the Representative of the city of Edinburgh, and the Representative of the county of Mid-Lothian, in Parliament; the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and two Professors to be elected by the Faculty; the President of the Royal College of Physicians; the President of the Royal College of Surgeons; the Master of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh; the Senior Minister in Edinburgh; and three others, to be elected by subscribers of 100l. each: And we consent, that the persons aforesaid, or any seven or more of them, shall have full authority to rebuild the said University, conformably to the plan above mentioned, under the direction of the said Robert Adam as Surveyor.

Such persons as will to promote this great undertaking, will have an opportunity of subscribing at any of the following places:

The GOLDSMITH'S HALL, where one of the Magistrates will attend between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon.

The COLLEGE, where Professor Dalzel will attend, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.

At the BANK OF SCOTLAND.

At the ROYAL BANK of Scotland.

At the following Banking Houses, viz.

Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co.

Messrs Manfield, Ransay, and Co.

Messrs Allan and Stewart.

Messrs Bertram, Gardiner, and Co.

Messrs Thomas Kinnear and Sons.

Messrs Seton, Hayton, and Co.

Messrs Donald Smith and Co.

Messrs Leslie and Scott.

At the Shops of the following Book-sellers, viz.

Mr William Creech.

Mr James Dickson.

Mr Elphinstone Balfour.

Mr Bell and Bradstree.

Mr Charles Elliot.

Mr Peter Hill.

Mr Sibbald's Circulating Library.

In LONDON by the Bankers mentioned in the foregoing subscription-paper, or at the house of ROBERT ADAM, Esq; No. 13, Albemarle Street.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Committee, by JOHN GRAY Clk.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ROBERT BLAIR, Merchant in Campbeltown.

THAT upon the application of the said Robert Blair, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Lords of Council and Session, by an interlocutor dated the 13th November current, sequestered the whole estate, real and personal, of the said Robert Blair, wherever situated, within the jurisdiction of the Court; and appointed his creditors to meet within the house of Mrs Anderdon, vintner in Campbeltown, upon the 30th November current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim-factor on the sequestered estate.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Keith, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

The purchaser, if he chooses, may retain a great part of the price.

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NOTICE To the CREDITORS of JOHN HORN,

Brewer at Gilerton.
THE trustee on the sequestered estate of the said John Horn, in terms of the 3*d* act of the bankrupt act, hereby requires the creditors to meet in the house of Mr Daniel Douglas, vintner in the Anchor Close of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, being the second year subsequent to the date of the sequestration.

NOTICE To the CREDITORS of JOHN WHITE, late Baker and Corn Merchant in Pleasance of Edinburgh.

JOHN GRAY solicitor at law, trustee for the Creditors of the said John White, hereby gives notice, That he has made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him agreeably to the statute, with a scheme or cast, dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the several Creditors in these debts, according to their due order of ranking; which states and scheme, with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, will be open with the trustee, at his house in Brown's Square Edinburgh, for the inspection of the Creditors or their agents, till Saturday the 16th day of January next, being exactly a year since the date of the sequestration, on which day the whole Creditors are desired to meet within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon, to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management, and to receive their first dividend.

Of all this public intimation is given in terms of the statute, by

JOHN GRAY.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS of ROBERT BIRKMYRE,

Late Merchant in Paisley.
A State of the debts proved against the sequestered-estate, with an account of the money recovered, and a general state of the affairs of the bankrupt have been made up by Andrew Smith, manufacturer in Paisley, the trustee, and will lie at his lodgings in Paisley open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, till the 21st of January next; when the creditors are requested to meet within the house of Nisbet Sinclair, vintner in Paisley, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive their dividends, and give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the estate.

NOTICE To the CREDITORS of ROBERT WALKER,

Merchant in Glasgow.

THE trustee for the Creditors of the said Robert Walker, hereby intimates to all concerned, that a scheme of division of the funds, so far as converted into money, is made up, and that he shall pay the first dividend to the Creditors upon the 20th of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Alexander Strathairn, vintner in Glasgow, where he requests a meeting of the whole Creditors, to give such orders as they shall think necessary for the future management of the subject still unconverted into money.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

M^r WILLIAM KEITH, Accountant, Edinburgh, trustee appointed by the Earl of Glencarn for the purpose of paying off his debts contracted prior to the date of the trust-deed, March 1780, having now cleared most of these debts, and intending to finish the trust affairs, requests, that such of the creditors, if any be, whose debts were, or contracted, and who have hitherto neglected to produce their grounds of debt, and to make affidavit on the verity thereof, in terms of former advertisements, may now lodge their claims and depositions with Thomas Tod, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, agent under the trust deed, betwixt the signet and the first day of January next; with certification that if they fail they will not thereafter be held entitled to the benefit of the trust deed, and the trustee will hold himself at liberty to close the same.

STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET PLACE,

OCTOBER 31. 1789.

W^e His Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties, duly authorized by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to an act of parliament in the duties granted by " An act of the 26th of his present Majesty, on horries let to hire for travelling post, and by time." do hereby give notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerset Place, the said duties to farm on Tuesday the 1st of December next, between the hours of ten and twelve in the noon, within the district under mentioned (the former contract for the same having become void for non-performance of Covenants,) and to put up the said District, at the sum placed opposite thereto, (being the gross amount of the duty collected therein, for the year ending the 1st of August, 1786) for the unexpired term, viz. from the 1st of December, 1789, to the 1st of February, 1791, to such persons as shall be willing to contract for the same. All persons proposing to bid for the said duties within this District, are, on or before Friday the 27th of November next, to signify their names and places of abode, by letter directed to us at our office aforesaid. No person licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling Post, nor any one for his use can be a Contractor for the said Duties.

District to be Let to Farm,

No. 1. North Britain—Produce 1167*l*.

J. BINDLEY,
W. BAILLIE,
J. BYNG.

SALE OF NURSERY PLANTS,

At Chirnside in the county of Berwick, at reduced prices.

HERE is opened for SALE at Chirnside in the county of Berwick, a complete Affortment of NURSERY PLANTS, both seedlings and transplanted, fit for immediate use, and consisting chiefly of Ash, Oak, Elm, Beech, Larix, Scots Fir, Mountain Ash and Plane, and a very large collection of Thorns, the whole being the stock in trade of William Low, nursery-gardener in Chirnside, and all of choice quality, and well deserving the attention of dealers in nursery, or Gentlemen engaged in planting. For the encouragement of purchasers, the articles will be sold ten per cent. below the market prices, and credit also given for six months from the lifting of the plants, if between end the 1st of April.

For particulars apply at the Nursery; and purchasers will attend to account for their articles to John Home, writer to the signet, South St David's Street.—Persons indebted to William Low, are requested to make payment to the said John Home, as trustee for his creditors, and to none other, as the trustee's receipt alone will be sufficient.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ESTATE, WITH AN ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE.

THE Estate contains between 800 and 1000 acres of rich arable ground, all perfectly well inclosed and subdivided with thriving hedges. There is a most elegant Mansion House, and complete set of Offices, built within very few years, fit to accommodate any nobleman or gentleman. They are situated on an eminence, in a lawn, sheltered by large old trees, and command an extensive view of one of the richest countries in Scotland. In the garden is built a green-house, and an extensive peach and grape house, upon the best model, and with the latest improvements. The pleasure-grounds are laid out in the most approved modern taste, and comprehend some beautiful pieces of water, well stocked with fish, and surrounded with shrubbery and trees of all kinds, planted within these twenty years. There is abundance of good free stone upon the ground, and the roads through the lands are all completely made.

The house is supplied with the best spring water, and lies within two miles of an excellent market town, and not 60 miles from Edinburgh. The estate stands valued in the census books at more than 1000*l*. Scots, and is allowed to be one of the completest and most desirable places of residence in North Britain.

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